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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/623,235	PLASTINA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Tauqir Hussain	2152

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 August 2007.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,2,5-30,33-43,45-47 and 49-75 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,2,5-30,33-43,45-47 and 49-75 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>09/26/2007</u>	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to amendment /reconsideration filed on 08/02/2007, the amendment/reconsideration has been considered. Claims 3-4, 31-32, 44 and 48 have been canceled. Claims 1-2, 5-30, 33-43, 45-47 and 49-75 are pending for examination, the rejection cited as stated below.

2. Objection to claim 23 is withdrawn, as applicant argument deemed persuasive.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-2, 5-30, 33-43, 45-47 and 49-75 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2, 5-7, 9-30, 33-38, 40-43, 45-47, 50-52, 55-56, 59 and 61-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer et al. (Pub. No.: US 2001/0031066 A1), hereinafter "Meyer" in view of Srivastava et al. (Patent No.: US 6,549,922 B1).

5. As to claim 1 and 37, Meyer discloses, the invention substantially, including, a method for obtaining metadata for a media content file storing media content, said media content file being stored on a computer storage medium (Meyer, [0007,lines 1-6] and [0013, lines 8-12], where system in [0007] can be implemented on CD or DVD which are computer storage medium), said method comprising:

a request data structure (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-15, where request in sent to one or more metadata server for media content], said request data structure comprising a request type identifier defining a type for the computer storage medium (Meyer, [0007], where identifier inherently will be at least one of the computer storage format), a request identifier, and one or more metadata elements stored with the media content file ([0007, lines 4-20, where container could be a data structure and identifiers are attached to each content]); and

receiving a return data structure from the metadata provider (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-13], said return data structure storing a return type identifier defining the type for the computer storage medium (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-13],where server maps the identifier to the corresponding action which can include type or format), the request identifier, and return metadata corresponding to the requested metadata (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-20], where server is a metadata provider and returning the requested data in streaming or compressed file format could be the defining type for the computer-storage medium), wherein the return type identifier comprise MDR-CD or MDR-DVD.

However Meyer is silent on populating a data structure or wherein the request type identifier comprising MDQ-CD or MDQ-DVD and further return type identifier

comprise MDR-CD or MDR-DVD. Srivastava however discloses, populating a data structure (Srivastava, Col.7, lines 63-67 and Col.8, lines 27-36, where database population process is disclosed) and wherein the request type identifier comprising MDQ-CD (Srivastava, Predefined Annotation-table, Col.8, 13, where ACDA_AUDIO_CD_ID, can be a request type identifier which comprises of MDQ-CD which is merely a data structure stored on a Compact Disc) and further, return type identifier comprise MDR-CD or MDR-DVD (Srivastava, Predefined Annotation-table, Col.8, 13, where ACDA_AUDIO_CD_ID, can be a return type identifier which comprises of MDR-CD which is merely a data structure stored on a Compact Disc).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Meyer with the teachings of Srivastava in order to provide a to capture metadata stored in diverse proprietary formats, as well to capture user-generated metadata and metadata from other sources, and to transform the captured metadata into logical annotations stored in a standard format.

6. As to claim 47, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially, including, a data structure sent from a first computing device to a second computing device in response to a request for metadata sent by the second computing device (Meyer, [0093, lines 1-7]), said data structure comprising:

a return type identifier defining a type for a destination computer-storage medium storing the media content (Srivastava, Fig.2, Col.3, lines 63-67 and Col.4, lines 1-7, where return type identifier is "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda");

a request identifier (Srivastava, Fig.2, Col.4, lines 1-7, where return type identifier is "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda"); and
return metadata corresponding to the requested metadata (Srivastava, Fig.2, Col.3, lines 63-67 and Col.4, lines 1-7, where return type identifier is "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda").

7. As to claim 64 and 68 Meyer and Srivastava disclose, a method for obtaining metadata for media content, said media content being stored on a computer-storage medium, said method comprising (Meyer, Abstract):

formulating a network address with a query string parameter (Srivastava, Col.3, lines 63-67), said query string parameter comprising an identifier and a value associated therewith (Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7), said identifier or a portion thereof comprising the text string WMID (Srivastava, Col.5, See predefined Annotation table), said associated value corresponding to the media content (Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7).

8. As to claim 72, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially, including, a method for processing media content, said method comprising:

receiving a request for metadata, said metadata being associated with media content, said request comprising one or more metadata elements (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-15, where request is sent to one or more metadata server for media content and media is stored on metadata server]);

searching for the requested metadata in a database based on the received metadata elements (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-15, where request is sent to one or more

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metadata server for requested media content media content which is searching the request in more than one database residing on more than one server);

ranking the results of said searching (Meyer, [0093, lines 8-15], where online library could be a ranking table where all the tracks will be listed in specific order); and correlating the ranked results with a table storing metadata to identify the requested metadata form the table based on the ranked result (Srivastava, Col.3, lines 51-61, where database schema and mapping of annotations is disclosed which is used to query the relational database).

9. As to claim 2, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, wherein the return metadata comprises metadata determined by the metadata provider to be associated with the media content file ([0007, lines 1-6, where contents are identified through identifiers embedded in it or the container ID which could be a metadata]).

10. As to claims 5-6, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, wherein the request type identifier comprises MDQ-CD or MDQ-DVD (Meyer, [0013, lines 10-16], where identifiers are encoded metadata in CD or DVD).

11. As to claim 7, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, wherein the metadata provider comprises a computer (Meyer, [0013, lines 12-13, where server is serving metadata]).

12. As to claim 9, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, further comprising:

associating the return metadata or a portion thereof with namespace identifiers including at least one of WMContentID (Meyer, [0014, lines 1-2], where identifier could be a namespace identifier and [0013, lines 8-12], where, table of content could be WMContentID); and

storing the namespace identifiers and associated metadata with the media content file (Meyer, [0007, lines 9-11], where decoding identifier means identifier is stored or embedded with the media).

13. As to claim 10, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 9, including, wherein the return metadata comprises a globally unique identifier (Meyer, [0013, lines 13-16], where unique identifier is globally unique identifier).

14. As to claim 11, Meyer and Srivastava discloses, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, further comprising classifying the media content with namespace identifiers including at least one of WMPrimaryClassID and WMSecondaryClassID (Srivastava, Col.5-8, predefined Annotation table, where media annotation, audio annotation, video annotation, text annotation, movie annotation and audio CD annotation can be any of the claimed limitation WMPrimaryClassID and WMSecondaryClassID and further these are merely a given names to various fields which Examiner consider is design choice).

15. As to claim 12, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, further comprising associated the return metadata or a portion thereof with a namespace identifier representing a box set identifier (Meyer, [0017, lines 10-15, where physical packaging identifier could be a box set identifier]).

16. As to claim 13, is rejected for the same rationale as applied to claim 11 above.

17. As to claim 14, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 13, including, wherein requesting the metadata comprises requesting the metadata from at least one of the following: a client computer (Meyer, [0040, lines 8-10], where user is a client computer).

18. As to claim 15, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, wherein the media content file comprises one of a plurality of songs in an album, wherein requesting the metadata comprises requesting metadata for the song, and wherein the return metadata comprises metadata for the plurality of songs in the album (Meyer, [0014, lines 11-16], where songs, title, lyrics and CD information are all associated with metadata).

19. As to claim 16, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, further comprising storing the return metadata in a cache (Meyer, [0065, lines 1-7], where buffering is caching).

20. As to claim 17, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, further comprising storing the return metadata with the media content file (Meyer, [0014, lines 3-6], where identifier travel means it is permanently associated with media content).

21. As to claim 18, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, further comprising requesting additional metadata from the metadata provider using a portion of the return metadata (Meyer, [0014, lines 11-22], where fans can order more music through metadata).

22. As to claim 19, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, wherein requesting the metadata comprises formulating a network address with one or more query string parameters (Srivastava, Col.3, liens 63-67), said formulated network address representing the request data structure (Srivastava, Col.3, liens 51-61, where location is determined by URL).

23. As to claim 20, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, wherein the network address comprises a uniform resource locator (Meyer, [0014, line 15]).

24. As to claim 21, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, wherein the metadata provider performs:
receiving the request data structure from a computing device (Meyer, [0093, lines 10-13]);

searching for the requested metadata in a database based on the received metadata elements (Meyer, [0093, lines 13-14], where determining is searching); ranking the results of said searching (Meyer, [0093, line 15], where adding and arranging the results in online library is ranking); correlating the ranked results with a table storing metadata to identify the requested metadata (Meyer, [0093, lines 14-16], where online library is ranked results with a table storing metadata to identify the requested metadata); the return data structure with the identified metadata ([0095, lines 1-5], where transferring a copy of the selection from database to user's online library is populating the return data structure); and

sending the populated return data structure to the computing device (Meyer, [0095, lines 1-5], where transferring is also sending data). However, Meyer is silent on, populating the return data structure with the identified metadata. Srivastava however discloses, populating the return data structure with the identified metadata (Srivastava, Col.7, lines 63-67 and Col.8, lines 1-7, where database population process is disclosed)

25. As to claim 22, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 1, including, one or more computer-storage media having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of claim 1 (Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7, where Sun Solaris OS is computer executable instruction).

26. As to claims 23, 43 and 59 e.g. method and CRM etc., Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially comprising:

determining an identifier value (Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7, where identifier value is "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda");

associating the determined identifier value with media content (Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7, where identifier value is "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda"); and
storing the identifier value and assigned fields with the media content (Srivastava, Col.3, lines 51-61, where database schema is disclosed), assigning the determined identifier value to one of the fields: WMContentID (Srivastava, Col.8, line 14, where ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_TRACK_CDID can be a WmcontentID).

27. As to claim 24, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as in parent claim 23, including, the invention substantially as the parent claim 23, including, wherein the identifier value comprises a globally unique identifier (Meyer, [0093, lines 11-12, where identifier could be a globally unique identifier]).

28. As to claim 25, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 23, including, wherein the identifier value comprises a class or type for the media content (Meyer, [0007, lines 18-20], where compressed file format is a type for the media content).

29. As to claim 26 Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 23, including, wherein determining the identifier value comprises generating the identifier value (Meyer, [0032, lines 2-5], where ripping process means determining the identifier and embedding process generates the unique ID).

30. As to claim 27 Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 23, including, wherein associating the determined identifier value comprises populating a reference table (Meyer, [0032, lines 6-7], where index is reference table).

31. As to claim 28, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 23, including, one or more computer-storage media having computer-executable instructions for performing the method of claim 23 (Meyer, [0093, lines 1-7], where software of instructions are stored on CD or DVD).

32. As to claim 29, is rejected for the same rational as applied to claim 1 and 23 above.

33. As to claim 30, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 29, including, wherein the return metadata comprises metadata determined by the metadata provider to be associated with the media content file (Meyer, [0095, lines 1-7], where transferring the a copy of the selection to the user is associated metadata with the media content file as a media library).

34. As to claim 38, Meyer and Srivastava discloses, the invention substantially as the parent claim 37, including, wherein the instructions further comprise classifying the media content file based on the return metadata (Meyer, [0093, lines 13-15], where adding titles to the on-line library is classifying the media content).

35. As to claim 42, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the claim 23-36 above, including, determining an identifier value (Meyer, [0093, lines 11-12], where extracting identifier means determining identifier);

associating the determined identifier value with media content (Meyer, [0093, lines 13-14], where adding corresponding title is associating identifier with media content); and

storing the identifier value and assigned fields with the media content (Meyer, [0093, lines 14-16, where online library means identifiers are stored with the media content]).

assigning the determined identifier value to one or more of the following namespace identifiers:

WMContentID (Srivastava, Col.5-8, Predefined Annotation table, line 13, where ACDA_AUDIO_CD_ID could be a WMContentID).

36. As to claim 45 and 46, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as the parent claim 43, including, wherein the type relates to at least one of, a compact disc, a digital versatile disc, and flash memory (Meyer, [0013, lines 10-12]).

37. As to claim 50, Meyer discloses, the invention substantially as the parent claim 47, including, wherein the type relates to at least one of the following: a compact disc, a digital versatile disc, and flash memory (Meyer, [0093, lines 5-7]).

38. As to claim 51 and 55, Meyer and Srivastava discloses, the invention substantially as applied to above claims, including, a computer-storage medium having

stored thereon a data structure representing a namespace for identifying media content, said data structure comprising (Fig.1, Abstract), a first field storing a content identifier value, said first field having a label of WMContentID (Srivastava, Col.8, line 14, where ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_TRACK_CDID can be a WmcontentID), a second field storing a collection identifier value, said second field having a label of WMCollectionID (Srivastava, Col.8, line 12, where ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_NUM_OF_TRACKS can be a WmCollectionID) and a third field storing a group identifier value, said third field having a label of WMCollectionGroupID (Srivastava, Col.8, line 14, where ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_TRACK_ALBUM can be a WMCollectionGroupID further these are merely a given names to various fields which Examiner consider is design choice).

39. As to claims 33-36, 40-41 and 52,56, 61-63,are rejected for the same rationale as applied to claims 11, 23, 51 and 55 above.

40. As to claims 65 and 69, Meyer discloses the invention substantially as in parent claim 64 and 68, including, wherein the formulated network address comprises a uniform resource locator (Meyer, [0014, lines 11-22, where URL could be a formulated network address]).

41. As to claims 66 and 70, Meyer discloses the invention substantially as in parent claim 64 and 68, including, requesting metadata for the media content file from a metadata provider via the formulated network address (Meyer, [0014, lines 11-22], where data is requested using URL); and

receiving a return data structure from the metadata provider (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-13, said return data structure storing a return type identifier defining the type for the computer-storage medium ([0007, lines 12-13], where server maps the identifier to the corresponding action which can include type or format also), and return metadata corresponding to the requested metadata (Meyer, [0007, lines 12-20], where server is a metadata provider and returning the requested data in streaming or compressed file format could be the defining type for the computer-storage medium). Meyer however is silent on disclosing, the request identifier. Srivastava however discloses, the request identifier (Srivastava, Col.4, lines 1-7, where "cd:/vol/dev/aliases/cdrom0#cdda" can be a return identifier)

42. As to claim 67 and .71, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as in parent claim 64 and 68, including, including, another query string parameter, said query string parameter comprising another identifier and another value associated therewith, said other identifier comprising one of the following: VERSION (Meyer, [0039, lines 4-10, where batch processing could be another query string]).

43. As to claim 73, Meyer and Srivastava disclose, the invention substantially as in parent claim 72, including, wherein searching for the requested metadata comprises searching the database based on the metadata elements collectively (Meyer, [0095, lines 1-7], where data searched contains music track, video etc which are added into user's online library).

44. As to claim 74, is rejected for the same rationale as claim 73 above. Further, Srivastava discloses, creating an online library will require a criteria or sequence which can be interpret as assigning a weight to each result (Srivastava, Col.3, lines 51-61).

45. As to claim 75, is rejected for the same rationale as applied to claim 72 above.

46. Claim 8, 39 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer and Shrivastava as applied to the parent claims 1, 37 and 47 above, in view of Glaser et al. (Pub. No.: US 2006/0271989 A1), hereinafter "Glaser".

47. As to claim 8, 39 and 49, Meyer and Shrivastava disclose, the invention substantially as in parent claim 1, 37 and 47. However, Meyer and Shrivastava are silent on wherein the return data structure comprises a delay time interval, and further comprising postponing additional requests for metadata until after the delay time interval has elapsed. Glaser discloses, return data structure comprises a delay time interval, and further comprising postponing additional requests for metadata until after the delay time interval has elapsed (Glaser, [0013, lines 3-8], where there is a delay time interval when buffer is at maximum capacity which also means that it is postponing additional data until the buffer capacity become normal).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Meyer as applied to claim 1 above with the teachings of Glaser in order to provide The present invention provides a real-time, audio-on-demand system which may be implemented using only the processing capabilities of the CPU within a conventional personal computer.

48. Claims 53-54, 57-58 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer and Srivastava as applied to claims 51-52 above, in view of Ramey (Pub. No.: US 2004/0059795 A1), hereinafter "Ramey".

49. As to claim 53 and 57, Meyer and Shrivastava disclose the invention substantially as in parent claim 51 and claim 55. However, Meyer and Shrivastava are silent on disclosing explicitly, wherein the content identifier value, the collection identifier value, and the group identifier value each comprise a globally unique identifier. Ramey however, discloses, generating a globally unique transaction identifier, which is associated with data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Meyer and Shrivastava with the teachings of Ramey in order to provide a system for tracking a data transfer transaction across a multi-hop network (Ramey, Abstract).

50. As to claim 54 and 58, Meyer, Shrivastava and Ramey discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claim 51 and claim 55, wherein the third field represents a box set identifier (Srivastava, Col.8, line 14, where ACDTA_AUDIO_CD_TRACK_CDID can be a Box set identifier).

51. As to claim 60, is rejected for the same rationale as applied to claim 53 and 57 above.

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references, as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in its entirety as potentially teaching of all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tauqir Hussain whose telephone number is 571-270-1247. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571 272 3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

10/10/7